

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

—“The public good our end.”—

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1812.

[No. 6.]

PROSPECTUS.

Conformably to the usage of other Editors, we feel it incumbent to announce the plan and conditions on which this publication will be conducted.

The path of Commerce being already crowded, and the belligerent attitude of our country rendering it every day more contracted forbids our entering thereon with any rational hope of success.

Politics present such scenes of contention, and often require such sacrifices of feeling and independence, that a more than ordinary degree of temper and forbearance would be requisite to conduct political warfare with safety.

Wishing to be useful, instead of engaging in the “unprofitable contest of doing (others) the most harm” we have entered on a field, which, if not wholly unoccupied, leaves full scope for our exertions to serve our country—to serve ourselves.—THIS FIELD IS WAR.

Contemplated plan of this Publication.

The *Monitor* shall present a faithful record of the events of war.

Original essays, on Military and other useful subjects.

Reviews of Military publications, where in the comparative effects of the old and new systems will be demonstrated.

Defects in the organization and discipline of the Militia, will be pointed out, and plans suggested for their melioration.

The evolutions and manœuvres of the various corps of the City of New-York, shall be detailed, and candidly criticised, and the military “system,” as it respects officers and privates, properly commented on.

The superiority of light troops, so eminently calculated for American warfare, will be demonstrated.

The erection of every description of field-works, the construction of inundations, and the formation of mines, shall be treated and explained.

The line of operations, whereon an ene-

my must act in an attack on the City of New-York, and the means of ensuring their defeat, will be fully elucidated.

Occasional geographical notices of the seats of war will be succinctly given, whereby the citizen may be enabled to trace the progress and movements of the armies. This, as well as other parts of our subjects, will be occasionally elucidated by diagrams, whenever a sufficient patronage will warrant the expense.

In short, we have been ensured such aid from practical military men, and have been promised such patronage, as enables us to engage that our paper will be, to those who value a newspaper according to the matter contained therein, an invaluable fund of history and information. To the soldier, it will be a MILITARY SCHOOL. To the historian, a lasting record of his country's prowess; and to the patriot and politician, a weekly register of events, impartially recorded.

The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, will bear the same date. The fifth only will be issued on the first day of publication, the other numbers, which will comprise all the official documents hitherto published, respecting the present war, together with a detailed exposition of our own resources and those of the enemy, and a general retrospect of the conduct of foreign nations towards the United States, will be afterwards published. This mode is adopted in order not to delay the recital of current events by the relation of matter, which, being generally known, will be valued only as a subject for record.

CONDITIONS.

THE “*Military Monitor, and American Register*,” will contain eight quarto pages, and will be ready for delivery on every Monday, at *Three Dollars* per annum, or 52 numbers.

It will be delivered to subscribers in the city by a carrier, and forwarded to other subscribers by mail.

Four months' (one dollar) subscription will be expected in advance.

The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, will be published as soon as possible, and forwarded to subscribers, in order to be bound with the first volume.

T. O'CONNOR.
S. WALL.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1812.

(OFFICIAL.)

HEAD QUARTERS AT DETROIT,

August, 16th 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It is with pain and anxiety that Brig. general Hull, announces to the north west army, that he has been compelled from a sense of duty, to agree to the following articles of capitulation.

Camp at Detroit, 16th August, 1812.

Capitulation for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between major general Brock commanding his Britanic majesty's forces, on the one part—and brigadier general Hull, commanding the north western army of the United States, on the other part.

1st. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of major general Brock, and will be considered as prisoners of war with the exception of such of the militia of Michigan Territory, who have not joined the army.

2d. All the public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

3d. Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

4th. His excellency brigadier general Hull, having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit under the command of colonel M'Arthur, should be included in the above capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood, that such part of the Ohio militia, as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the

war; their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

5th. The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

J. McDONEL, Lt. Col. Militia, P. A. D. C.

J. B. GLEGG, Major, A. D. D.

JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col. 5th U. S. Inf.

BRUSH, Col. 1st Regt. Mich. Militia

APPROVED,

W. HULL, Brigadier General

Command the North Western Army.

ISAAC BROCK, Major General.

The army at 12 o'clock this day, will march out of the east gate, where they will stack their arms, and will then be subject to the articles of capitulation.

W. HULL, Brig. Gen. Com.

Letter of Col. Cass, of the army late under the command of Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull, to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10. 1812.

SIR—Having been ordered on this place by col. M^r Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by Brig. gen. Hull and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men, to develop the causes that produced so foul a stain upon the national character. I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement.

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I know gen. Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations, was to mount our heavy cannon and to afford to the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks, the number of their militia, who were embodied, had decreased, by desertion, from six hundred to one hundred men; and, in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the Fort.—At a council, at which were present, all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of this expedition. If by waiting two days, we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it, and to attempt the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the general, and the day was appointed for commencing

our march. He declared to me that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was placed in the waggons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the order and animation displayed by the officers and men, on learning the near accomplishment of their wishes, was a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the general. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and, instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and recrossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy, the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the protection we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance.—This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the 10th of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of 400 men. On the 12th, the commanding officers of three of the regiments, (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the general had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They, on the same day, addressed to Gov. Meigs of Ohio, a letter of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe it however it may astonish you, as much as if told by one of us. Even a c— is talked of by the —. The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word "capitulation" will fill the first, and "commanding General" the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined, in the last resort, to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two commanding officers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 13th, the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works.—During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption, and established a battery of two 18-pounders, and an 8-inch howitzer. About sun set on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by col. M^r Arthur and myself, was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to escort the

provisions, which had sometime remained there protected by a party under the command of capt. Brush.

On Saturday the 15th, about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from gen. Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating, he could no longer restrain the fury of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned.

About 4 o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned, and continued without interruption and with little effect, until dark. Their shells were thrown until 11 o'clock. At day light the firing on both sides recommenced: about the same time the enemy began to land troops, at the springwells, three miles below Detroit, protected by two of their armed vessels.—

Between 6 and 7 o'clock they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river.

The fourth Regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town, to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 34-pounders, loaded with grape shot, were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sigh of discontent broke upon the ear; not a look of cowardice met the eye.—Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about 100 yards of our line, orders were received from Gen. Hull, for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the 24 pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of passing events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could fully man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded for moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to inquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding generals, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering upon this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only.—Not an officer was

consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1000, without including the detachment before alluded to, and without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening, the detachment sent to escort the provisions, received orders from Gen. Hull, to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'clock next day, they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistance visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy.—The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy, and cutting off his retreat, that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires, and no hopes of succour, it is hazarding little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by col. Findley, who saw the return of their quarter-master general, the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1030.—They had 29 platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about 700 men.

The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavouring to appreciate the motives, and to investigate the causes which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or the measure of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation, we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feelings of every man there will testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by gen. Hull, we had 480 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed, and about 100,000 cartridges made. We surrendered with the fort, 40 barrels of powder, and 2,500 stand of arms.

The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days of provisions of every kind on hand. Of meat there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grinding the flour. It was cal-

culated we could readily procure three months provision, independent of 150 barrels flour, 1300 head of cattle, which had been forwarded from the state of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin, under capt. Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field.

By defeating him the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of one expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet—disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory eagerly waiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and desponding, at least 500 shedding tears because they were not allowed to meet their country's battles excited sensations which no american has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the union.

I am expressly authorized to state, that Col. M'Arthur and Col. Findley, and Lieut. Col. Miller viewed this transaction in the light which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops; and I shall be surprized to learn, that there is one man who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword or to lay down his musket.

I was informed by Gen. Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of blood. That he magnified their regular force nearly five fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason assigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for government to determine.

Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the general been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops the event would have been brilliant and successful as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully,

Sir, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS, Col. 3d Regt Ohio Vol.

The Hon. William Eustis, Sec. of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington City, 5th Sept. 1812.

The proceedings of general Court-Martial, which in time of peace are to be submitted to the president of the United States before the same can be carried into execution, will during the continuance of the war, be laid before the general officers having the command of the department within which such general courts martial may be held, for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case: agreeably to the provisions of the 55th article of the act entitled "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

By order of the Secretary of War,
T. H. CUSHING, Adj. General.

State of New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Albany, Sept. 14, 1812.

The Republican Greens of the First Regiment of Riflemen, under the command of Captains Joseph Tate, Lawrence Powers, Hugh Walker, Gregory Dillon, and Adam Walker, who having volunteered their services in defence of their country, are hereby directed to rendezvous on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, at the New Arsenal in the City of New-York. Each non-commissioned officer and private shall furnish himself with uniform and a blanket. The other necessary equipments will be provided. These companies, after they shall have assembled, are to proceed immediately for Albany, under the command of Lieut. Col. Francis M'Clure, who will cause to be provided subsistence for the troops, and the necessary means of conveyance. As soon as Col. M'Clure shall have arrived at Head-Quarters, he will report himself to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

WM. PAULDING, Jun. Adj. Gen.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1812.

The abovementioned Commandants of Companies, are directed to have the preceding order carried into effect. Quarter-Master Quackenbos will make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the troops.

BY ORDER.

MANGLE M. QUACKENBOS,

Acting-Adjutant.

September 18.

Extract of General Orders, dated Head-Quarters, at Lewistown, Sept. 4th, 1812.

"Major Gen. Van Rensselaer, announces to the troops under his command, that the conditional armistice, entered into by Gen. Dearborn and Col. Baynes, adj. gen. of the British army, will terminate at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the 8th day of September, inst.

[Official Documents continued in page 6th of this paper.]

Defence of New-York.

NO. II.

"Nothing extenuate, nor ought set down in malice."

The mortification, which England must feel for the humiliation of her flag in the capture of the *Guirriere* by the Constitution, and the probability that she will contemplate as a disgrace what any other nation would only view as a common war occurrence, warrants in my opinion, the supposition that the contest between her and this country, will assume an appearance which perhaps many have not imagined, and that she will seek to aim a blow at the United States, which, in its effects, would consign to oblivion the recollection of an event which bids fair to dispel the magical delusion of her inherent naval superiority, by convincing the world that the energies of this nation have only to be called forth and properly applied to ensure for her flag that respect and protection which is necessary for the existence of her commerce—of her liberty—and of her national honor. Nor will the triumph of her arms under Brock, in the expulsion and capture of the invaders of Canada, tend to weaken her desire of conquering some part of the United States, whether from a spirit of revenge or the policy of providing against those reverses which she must expect to experience in her favorite colony, as soon as the hardy volunteer yeomanry of the West and N. West can be brought to bear on her mercenary veterans and reluctant militia.

I know there are many who profess to think that England will hesitate to attack us "Because (say they) though we are willing to make every allowance for the malice of her government, yet, we cannot believe they would so far forget the interest of those whom they rule, as to provoke their best customers by a wanton and useless carnage of those whom necessity only has made to assume a temporary hostile attitude."

To this objection it may be justly replied—"If English statesmen judge it to be incompatible with the interests of England that any other nation should become greatly commercial, what rational hope can America entertain that she will be treated by Great Britain, '*The Empress of the Waters*,' with a greater degree of complaisance and forbearance than has marked her conduct towards any of the maritime powers of Europe."

Witness her behaviour to Spain and Portugal, two nations which her monopolizing commercial spirit has contributed to brutalize.

Witness the swindling of Holland of her colonies and fleets, by procuring the Stadtholder's signature to an order for their surrender, to be held in trust for their High Mightinesses the States Gene-

ral of Holland, by their "good and faithful ally the King of Great Britain." It is worthy of remark that the commanders and governors who complied with this order conceived that the Prince of Orange then exercised the powers of government at the Hague, instead of being a wretched fugitive at Hampton-Court, (England) and dependent on the Court of St. James for an almsy subsistence.

Instances might be multiplied of the avarice and cupidity of this nation, but they are so well known as to render them unnecessary. The following anecdote of one of her statesmen though it may appear somewhat ridiculous, speaks volumes on the subject. In the early part of the last century, when a considerable portion of each session of parliament was spent in devising ways and means '*for the better security of the Protestant religion and the balance of power*,' a clergyman abounding in zeal, but lacking sense, conversing one day with the minister on the subject of some favorable news that had just arrived, the former observed that he thought there was then a fair opportunity for attempting to convert some of the Italian States to the Protestant faith. The premier replied that such an event was devoutly to be wished for, but for his part he hoped when it should take place, that no attempt would be made to abolish lent and fast days as their observance, though not strictly defensible on gospel principles, afforded employment to some thousands of British fishermen—such is the religion of England, a religion which seems to be so much admired by some people at this side of the Atlantic, that they are frequently at a loss for language wherein to express the encomiums of those who profess it! Indeed it would appear as if many considered the war a misfortune, merely on account of the English being a nation of saints! Pious people! Holy nation! wherein a Catholic or Presbyterian cannot fill the lowest grade in the revenue without receiving the sacrament in the established church! thus converting the most sacred ordinance of the christian religion into the vile purpose of qualifying some of the basest of society for guaging beer barrels and soap vats! The rapid and unexampled progress of the commerce of the United States, renders it probable that at the close of the present contest in Europe, she would have become a dangerous rival to England—this is a sufficient motive for England to wish her destruction, or at least to delay her improvement; to this let us add her growing jealousy, keeping pace with the increase of our manufactures. It is a fact that Merino wool has been exported from the United States to England, and that the entry of that cargo there, created more serious apprehensions among the manufactures of York and Lancashire, than intelligence of twenty sail of the line having sailed out of the Chesapeake under

the command of Rodgers, would amongst the underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee-House, or the holders of stock on exchange; and the ministry, always influenced and often directed by mercantile men and manufacturers, partook largely of the alarm.—England now sensibly feels the value of American friendship, but she has advanced pretensions from which she will not recede even to regain that friendship. she had calculated on war, and if her Orders in Council had been truly repealed, that repeal was not made to serve us—no it was merely with a view of appearing to do justice, in order, if possible, to acquire the support of public opinion in waging a war which she knew was inevitable. Her political existence, as a first rate power, depends upon her maritime superiority; can it be doubted that a perseverance in her system does not prolong this superiority? How absurd then to suppose she would relinquish it unconditionally! no, she knew war was approaching by which she would acquire greater rights than she claimed under her orders in council—where then was the sacrifice to honor and justice to forego the lesser rights which were soon to become merged in the greater?

There is another class of objectors, who cannot believe the English so immoral as to destroy our cities! If the effects of their opinions has not already tended, among other causes, to paralyze the exertions of the people, I should not waste time in endeavouring to reason them out of so ill grounded an opinion; as to suppose that we have any thing to hope from the *morality of the British*.—I would consider it little better than lecturing on colours to an audience composed of men who had been born blind.

In England there was formerly "a middle class."—The increase of taxes, on one hand, and the augmentation of nobles, on the other, have made dreadful inroads on this once respectable portion of the community; whilst the total stagnation of trade and manufactures, has reduced those that escaped the enobling patent and are able to pay the income tax, to comparative insignificance, as it respects either influence or political power.

The old English gentleman, with whose character our early reading renders us familiar, is now no more to be met with, than an old English Baron:—whilst the Westeros and the Alworthy's have been succeeded by Nabobs who riot in luxury, on those spoils, which they acquired in India, by sacrificing millions of the unoffending natives, to the acquirement of that wealth, which is so likely to speedily avenge the wrongs of the people of the Ganges, and the Barumpooter on those of the Thames and the Medway.

"British Merchants" appear no longer on 'Change—in Comedies we read of what they once were—the London Gazette proclaims what they now are!

Voltaire, if living, would not be justified in comparing the character of the nation to a but of his own beer.—“Froth at top—Dregs at the bottom, but excellent in the middle.” The exceptions are now so few, that government may justly be said to exhibit a fair specimen of the National character.—All froth—all dregs!

This is no ideal picture having an existence only in the imagination. Those who know England best, must acknowledge there is no violence offered to truth in the description. Even upwards of thirty years ago, Frederick the Great, the Nestor of modern sovereigns, the philosopher and the hero, drew such a character of modern Carthage as may well suit her at the present moment. It is offered in his own works for the perusal of her admirers, who have only to substitute Jenkinson for Bute, and recollect that it is no Jacobin who directs the pen, but an anointed monarch, whose power over his subjects was limited by no law, save the dictates of his own conscience.

Treating of the most important events which happened from the year 1774, to 1777, Frederick thus describes the English government of that day. “the Scotch Earl of Bute governed the king and the kingdom. Resembling those malignant spirits of which we continually speak, but which we never see. He concerted both himself and his operations in deep darkness. His emissaries, his creatures were the engines by which he moved the political machine according to his will.

His system of politics was that of the old Tories, who maintain that the happiness of the people of England, requires the king should employ despotic power, and that far from contracting alliances with the monarchs of the continent, Great Britain ought solely to confine herself to extending the advantages of her commerce. Paris in their eyes, is what Carthage was in the eyes of Cato the Censor. *Bute, had he possessed the power and the means of collecting them, would in a single day have destroyed all the ships of France.*

That he might accomplish his grand views, this minister began by introducing corruption into the House of Commons. A million sterling, which the nation annually paid the king, for the support of his civil list, scarcely was sufficient to satisfy the venality of the members of Parliament. This sum being annually employed to rob the nation of its energy, there remained only to George III. for his household, and the support of the royal dignity at London, the 500,000 crowns which he drew from his Electorate of Hanover. The English nation, degraded by its own sovereign, henceforth had no will but his; yet, as if such numerous prevarications were insufficient, the earl of Bute was desirous of striking a more bold and decisive stroke, that he might more hastily accomplish the despotism to which he aspired.

For this purpose he persuaded the king

to lay arbitrary taxes on the American Colonies.

The Americans whom government had not dained to corrupt, openly opposed a tax so contrary to their rights, their customs, and especially to the liberties which from their first establishment they had enjoyed.”

He then gives a sketch of the consequences of these proceedings—the advantages gained by the Americans at Boston. On the purchasing of the German troops, he thus expresses himself. “The English in all ages, have wanted address in negotiation. Vehemently grasping their own interest, they know not how to flatter the interests of others: *they imagine that by offering their guineas, they may obtain what they please.* In 1776, they first addressed themselves to the Empress of Russia, to whom their demands were the more offensive, because the haughtiness of this sovereign held it much beneath her dignity to accept subsidies from any foreign power. In Germany they at length found covetous or ruined princes, who accepted their money, with which they purchased 12,000 Hessians, 4000 men from Brunswick, 1200 from Anspach, and as many from Hanau; without including some hundred with whom they were furnished by the prince of Waldeck.”

He gives a sketch of the events in America, with the surrender of Burgoyne, and concludes thus. “An event like this would formerly have made the whole people (of England) revolt against the government. On the present occasion it only produced some public murmurs: so much more powerful was the love of riches than the love of their country: *and so much did this nation once so noble and so generous, prefer personal advantage to general welfare.*”

AMICUS.

Boston, (Patriot) September 12.

Yesterday, lieut. CRANE, and the crew of the late U. States brig Nautilus, came up from Halifax in a cartel. On his arrival he informed commodore Rodgers that he had *six* of his men put in irons, and were to be sent to England to be tried for their lives, the commander at Halifax charging them with being *Englishmen*—upon which commodore RODGERS stopped a cartel which had just got under way for Halifax, with 120 English prisoners, and took out *twelve* men as hostages for the six Americans! Let this system be resolutely pursued, and we shall not again have American seamen *hung up at the yard arm* of a British frigate with impunity, as was the poor fellow who was taken from on board the American frigate *Chesapeake*!

From the Democratic Press.

DISTRICT COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
September 11, 1812.
The Brig TULIP, FUNK, master, was

captured and brought of Philadelphia for adjudication by the privateer armed schooner ATLAS, Moffet, commander, and both vessel and cargo were claimed for WILLIAM SHAW, merchant, of New-York.

The case was argued for several days, by Mr. DALLAS for the captors, and by Messrs. HOPKINSON and BINNEY for the claimant.

This day Judge PETERS pronounced a decree condemning both vessel and cargo, as lawful prize; principally on the ground that, at the time of the capture, the vessel was sailing in the service of the enemy, under a contract between the claimant and Mr. FOSTER, the late *British* Minister, to land a messenger, with dispatches, in England, in the course of the voyage from New-York, ostensibly for Lisbon.

From Frankfort, (Ky.) Aug. 26.

The governor of this state had determined to send on a reinforcement to join the army under gen. Payne—the whole force will be about 3400 strong. In consequence of which arrangement he has also appointed governor Harrison a major general, by a brevet commission, and ordered him to take command of the whole army—which we have no doubt, will give great satisfaction to gen. Payne, and to the officers and soldiers under his command; as they are well acquainted with Harrison, and his merits as an officer.

“On Monday last arrived in this place governor Harrison—He set off this morning to join the troops under the command of gen. Payne and col. Wells—and will be followed by col. Prague’s regiment and 500 mounted riflemen.”

Cincinnati, August 29.

Wm Henry Harrison, in consequence of the united voice of the citizens of Kentucky, expressed by deputies and petitions, from every part of the state, requesting the governor to dispense with all formalities, has been appointed a major general, and has taken the command of the north western army.

An express arrived in town yesterday, bringing a letter from gen. Worthington and Mr. Morrow, to col. Wells, (supposing him to be commander of the detachment from Kentucky, now on their march) requesting him to order the troops under his command to Fort Wayne, as they had received pretty certain information, that the Indians from Lake Michigan, would, as soon as they had divided, the plunder taken at Detroit, attack that post. In consequence of the above information, gen. Harrison has ordered the whole of this force, amounting to 6000 men, to Fort Wayne.

The drafted militia of Vermont have been ordered to the frontiers, and were to have marched on the 10th inst,

(Continuation of OFFICIAL matter from page 3 of this number.)

Letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate President,
Boston, September 1, 1812.

Sir—I had the honor yesterday of informing you of the squadron, and now to state the result and particulars of our cruise.

Previous to leaving New-York on the 21st of June, I heard that a British convoy had sailed from Jamaica for England on or about the 20th of the preceding month, and, on being informed of the declaration of war against Great Britain, I determined, in the event of com. Decatur joining me with United States, Congress and Argus, as you had directed, to go in pursuit of them.

The United States, Congress and Argus joined me on the 21st; with which vessels this ship and the Hornet, I accordingly sailed in less than an hour after I received your orders of the 18th of June, accompanied by your official communication of the declaration of war.

On leaving New-York I shaped our course southeasterly, in the expectation of falling in with vessels, by which I should hear of the before mentioned convoy, and the following night met with an American brig that gave me the sought for information: the squadron now crowded all sail in pursuit but the next morning was taken out of its course by the pursuit of a British frigate, that since I find was the Belvidera, relative to which I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my journal, after repairing as far as possible, all the injury done by the Belvidera to our spars and rigging, we again crowded all sail, and resumed our course in pursuit of the convoy, but did not receive further intelligence of it until the 29th June, on the western edge of the banks of Newfoundland, where we spoke an American schooner, the master of which reported, that he had two days before passed them in latitude 43, longitude 55, steering to the eastward; I was surprised that the convoy was still so far to the eastward of us, but urged, however, as well by what I considered my duty as inclination, to continue the pursuit.

On the 1st of July, a little to the eastward of Newfoundland bank, we fell in with quantities of cocoa-nut shells, orange peels, &c. which indicated that the convoy were not far distant, and we pursued it with zeal, although frequently taken out of our course by vessels it was necessary to chase, without gaining any farther intelligence until the 9th of July. in lat. 45 30, long. 23, we captured the British private armed brig Dolphin, of Jersey, and was informed by some of her crew that they had seen the convoy the preceding evening—the weather was not clear at the time, but that they had counted 85 sail,

and that the force charged with its protection consisted of one two-decker, a frigate, a sloop of war and brig.

This was the last intelligence I received of the before mentioned convoy, although its pursuit was continued until the 13th July, being then within 18 or 20 hours sail of the British channel.

From this we steered for the Island of Madeira, passed close by it on the 21st of July; thence near the Azores, and saw Corvo and Flores; thence steered for the banks of Newfoundland; and from the latter place (by the way of Cape Sable) to this port, it having become indispensably necessary (by the time we reached our own coast) to make the first convenient port in the U. States; owing, I am sorry to say, to that wretched disease the scurvy having made its appearance on board of the vessels, most generally to a degree seriously alarming.

From the western part of the banks of Newfoundland to our making the Island of Madeira the weather was such, at least six days out of seven, as to obscure, from our discovery every object that did not pass within four or five miles off, and indeed for several days together the fog was so thick as to prevent our seeing each other, even at cables length asunder, more than twice or thrice in the 24 hours.

From the time of our leaving the United States until our arrival here, we chased every vessel we saw, and you will not be a little astonished when I inform you that, although we brought to everything we did chase, with the exception of four vessels, we only made seven captures and one recapture.

It is truly an unpleasant task to be obliged to make a communication thus barren of benefit to our country; the only consolation I individually feel on the occasion being derived from knowing that our being at sea obliged the enemy to concentrate a considerable portion of his most active force, and thereby prevented his capturing an incalculable amount of American property that would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

I am aware of the anxiety you must have experienced at not hearing from me for such a length of time, but this I am sure you will not attribute in any degree to neglect, when I inform you that not a single proper opportunity occurred from the time of leaving the United States until our return.

Mr. Newcomb, who will deliver you this, you will find an intelligent young man, capable of giving such further information as you may deem of any moment: He will at the same time deliver you a chart shewing the tract in which we cruised: Annexed is a list of vessels captured recaptured and burnt.

The four vessels we chased and did not come up with, were the Belvidera, a small pilot boat schr. supposed to be an American privateer, the hermaphrodite privateer

brig Yankee, which we lost sight of in a fog, but whose character we afterwards learnt, and a frigate supposed to be British, that we chased on the 28th ult. near the shoal of George's Bank, and should certainly have come up with, had we had the advantage of two hours more daylight.

On board of the several vessels of the squadron there are between 80 & 100 prisoners, taken from the vessels we captured during our late cruise: The government not having any agent for prisoners here, I shall send them to Com. Bainbridge to be disposed of in such a manner as best appears with the interest of the United States, and which I hope may meet your approbation.

With the greatest respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

The hon. Paul Hamilton,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE MILITARY MONITOR.

—NEW-YORK—

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1812.

The editors must again apologise for not giving the intended "Privateer register."—It will certainly be commenced in the next number.—A list of prizes taken from the enemy, is this day commenced, and will be regularly continued.

Several typographical errors have escaped our observation in the last number, and some in a part of the present—Measures have been taken to avoid such errors in future. The 2d and 3d numbers of Amicus, on the defence of New-York, have been, through an error of the author, connected and both published as number 2; to this circumstance we have to attribute the exclusion of other matter intended for this number.

If "A subscriber" will furnish us with his remarks on the Polish and Spanish war, they shall have a place as soon as our attention to the more immediate objects of the paper will admit.

SUMMARY.

The report of Colonel Cass to the Secretary of War tends in some degree to clear up the causes which led to the surrender of Detroit and the north-western army. General Hull arrived on the 12th inst. at the head quarters of Gen. Bloomfield, at Plattsburgh, his official report will probably be before the public this week, when it is hoped evidence will be sufficiently strong to remove doubt, so far that censure may be fixed where it is due. In our editorial capacity, we have not been

influenced by unfounded reports, nor have we formed opinions to meet party views; we, intentionally, avoided hurting any man's feelings, lest we should be unjust; but justice demands that we should not screen either incapacity, cowardice, treachery, or treason, whenever or wherever they shall be made to appear. As faithful historians, we shall be slow to believe, but sure, in proper time, to hold up to contempt or execration every man, who, unable or unwilling to fill public station, may volunteer his services, or seek employment with the mere view of self-aggrandizement, or the more criminal one of comforting the enemy. We wish it to be understood that these general expressions are not yet intended as applicable to any individual.

Accounts from all quarters, concur that the spirit of the nation is roused: all, of all parties, agree that the disgrace of Detroit must be wiped off: the new north-western army fills so fast that it may be said to be already formed; and Gov. Harrison has, by general concurrence, been called to command it. Troops continue to move towards the camps at Niagara, Greenbush and Plattsburgh. An invasion of Canada, by three great armies, seems to be determined on, as the most efficient mode of obtaining an honorable peace, or preventing a long and predatory war; but in order to secure the contemplated advantages we must bring into the field experience as well as courage, and both must be supported by wisdom in our councils and unanimity among our citizens. The disaffection or disobedience of the subjects or soldiers of a foreign king may render the conquest of Canada easy; we must not, however, calculate on events which we cannot command, but rather provide against every contingency. A descent upon Canada must be well digested, and well supported; in this last respect, we fear, we are not yet what we must be, in order to ensure success; nor would we be surprized to hear that our armies, on the lines, should be out numbered by an active enemy: we should deplore such an event, although it would be but temporary, numbers will certainly be ultimately on our side, courage will not be deficient; skill in the officers and subordination in the men will, we hope, complete our wishes and our expectations.

LIST OF ENEMY'S VESSELS, CAPTURED and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

(FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER.)

1. Ship Concord, burthen 300 tons, carrying 4 guns from St. Andrews for England, laden with timber, sent into Salem, by the Fame, of that port.
2. Brig Elbe, of 200 tons, from ditto for ditto, sent into ditto by ditto.

3. Brig Ulysses, from the West-Indies for Halifax, sent into Norfolk by the Paul Jones of New-York.

4. Ship—, from St. Andrews for London, laden with rice, flour, &c. sent into Salem by the Madison of that port.

5. Brig Hermon, with rice, flour, and naval stores, sent into ditto by the Dolphin of ditto.

6. 7. A brig and schooner with timber, tar, &c. sent into ditto by ditto.

8. Ship —, of 14 guns, sent into Gloucester by the Madison, of Salem, carried by boarding.

9. 10, 11, 12 13, 14. Six ships and brigs among them ships Emperor and Experiment, captured by the gun-boats at St. Mary's.

15. Schooner Wade, from New- Providence for Amelia Island, with 20 000 dollars in specie, captured by the revenue cutter.

16. Government transport No. 50, from Halifax for St. Johns, laden with military stores, carrying 2 guns and 12 men (who would not fight) sent into Salem by the Madison of that port—vessel and cargo worth 60,000 dollars.

17. Brig Eliza, of 6 guns, after a smart engagement sent in by the Madison as above, carrying only one gun.

18, 19, 20. Three Nova-Scotia shallops, laden with English and West India goods, sent into Marblehead by the Lion privateer of that port. These vessels had on board several thousand dollars in specie.

21. Brig—, from Liverpool for St. Johns, carrying 6 guns—sent into Marblehead without resistance, by the Lion and Snow-bird, of that port.

22. Sloop Endeavour, from Bermuda for Newfoundland, laden with sugar—sent into Salem by the Polly of that port.

23. Brig—, from St. Andrews for England, with flour, timber, &c. sent into Salem by the Madison, of that port.

24. Ship—, of 300 tons, from Portsmouth, E. laden with gun-powder, dry goods, and military stores, bound to St. Johns—sent into Cape Ann, by the Madison.

26, 27, 28. Three schooners laden with naval stores and provisions—sent into Salem by the Jefferson, of do.

29. Brig Wabisch, laden with timber, &c. sent into Salem by the Dolphin of do.

30. Schooner Ann, sent into Charleston by the Nonpareil, of do.

(To be continued)

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability to his friend in this city, dated Boston, 23th Aug. 1812.

"The gallant Morris is now on his beam ends—but he is convalescing—every noble hearted fellow must anxiously wish his speedy recovery. His many gallant acts, his great and distinguished worth, will we all hope, be rewarded by promotion.—There is not an officer in our navy who

would do more honor to the commission of a captain, than Morris would, and our gratitude will not rest satisfied, short of such a commission. Be assured the conferring of such a commission upon Morris would be a wise and just measure. I have a brother who is senior to him—and I love him because he is gallant and brave, but the deeds of Morris ought to ensure him a preference—and in behalf of my brother I would cheerfully accord such preference."

Whenever we shall lay before our readers the details of European warfare, we will endeavour to direct their attention to such errors as we shall discover to have been committed; with a view that instruction may be derived from the perusal of deeds, the relation of which is never to be read by a military man (ambitious of acquiring a knowledge of his profession) for the mere purpose of amusement, or of loading his memory with facts and dates to be realized at some future period.

The British official account of an affair between two regiments of French Light Cavalry, and two regiments of British Heavy Dragoons, on the 11th of June last, contains much matter which may benefit the inexperienced officer. The following extracts of letters from Major-General Slade, to Sir Rowland Hill, transmitted by Lord Wellington to his government, relative to the above affair, will be here sufficient.

Llera, June 11, 1812, half past 4. p. m.

SIR—I beg to have the honour of stating to you, that the enemy, whom I reported this morning to have been in Valencia, advanced upon this place about 9 o'clock, with the 17th and 29th regiments of dragoons, under gen. L'Allemand. I immediately advanced with the 3d dragoon guards and Royals, attacked and pursued him nearly three leagues, to within a short distance of Maguilla, where I had an opportunity of charging him again, broke his first line, and killed a great many, among the number a Captain of the 29th dragoons, and we took an Aide-de-Camp of General L'Allemand prisoner. I am sorry to say our loss has been severe, as the enemy brought a support, and my troops being too eager in pursuit, we were obliged to relinquish a great number of prisoners which we had taken, and to fall back upon this place.

Camp near Llera, 19th June, 1812.

SIR—In forwarding the inclosed returns of the casualties which occurred yesterday, I feel it my duty to state, in addition to what I had the honor of communicating to you before, that our misfortunes arose from too great eagerness and zeal in the pursuit, after having broke the enemy's first line, each regiment vying with each other who should most distinguish itself, which gave him an opportunity of bringing up fresh troops, and of charging us at a time when we were in confusion.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

On Thursday last, brigadier general Bloomfield passed through this village, on his way to Plattsburgh, having under his command one company of the flying artillery, which lately arrived at Greenbush, and the 6th and 15th regiments of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Cols. Simons and Pike, also from the camp at Greenbush. The troops were in good spirits and were much pleased with the idea of soon being led to an attack on Canada, which we hope will be more successful than that lately made by Gen. Hull. The 13th Regiment of U. S. Infantry also leaves the camp at Greenbush this day, to join gen. Bloomfield, at Plattsburgh. A number of batteauxs containing the camp equipage, baggage, some provisions and ammunition, also left Albany on Thursday, up the river. We are sorry to say that these boats are so leaky as to excite fears that they will prove more injurious than serviceable, and may retard the progress of the army.

The battalion of drafted militia of this county, under the command of major Teasdale Eddy, are to rendezvous and encamp, this day, on the parade ground between this village and Lansingburgh.

Troy, Sept. 6, 1812.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

COMMUNICATION.

On Wednesday the detached quota of militia from Gen. Patchin's brigade in this county, marched from their rendezvous, at Middleburgh, through this village on their way to Schenectady.

The whole scene was truly interesting. In the morning the troops assembled in the church at Middleburgh, where the Rev. Mr. Davoe, with a fervor of devotion which such an occasion could not fail to inspire, offered up to heaven, solemn prayers for the protection of the God of battles, and for the crowning of their arms with success, after the close of which he delivered to them a short, but very able, pious and heroic charge, replete with love and true christian piety. The troops having retired to the parade ground to form for marching, a scene still more affecting took place—among the throng of friends who came to take a parting leave, were seen several aged matrons holding their sons by the hand, and giving them their blessings, pointing to the places in sight of the parade, where their fathers and some of their infant brothers and sisters had lost their lives, or had been carried away prisoners in the late revolution, by the troops under Johnston Brandt, Butler, McDonald, &c. &c. and bidding them shew themselves worthy of being their sons and brothers. It was peculiarly interesting to see Mr. Timothy Murphy,

that distinguished character, who in the revolution was so great a terror and scourge to the savages, taking leave of his son, an assigned subaltern officer, encouraging the youthful warrior on to deeds of valor, and bidding him to set an example of subordination as well as true heroism, that he should never shrink from any task assigned him, however perilous, for that the great blessings of our freedom were not purchased without much toil and bloodshed. Gen. Patchin and Col. Becker, with some other venerable revolutionary characters, continually walking up and down the ranks in like manner, and by like arguments and exhortations infused a spirit of courage and patriotism as they passed along.

By this time Major Lawyer, Inspector of Brigade, arrived with the band of music from Cobelskill, when Major Efnor, the commandant of the detachment, formed in marching order, while the most respectable citizens, headed by the S'ier iff Bouck on horseback, the Rev. Mr. Davoe, gen. Patchin, col Becker, maj. Lawyer, and marching on foot, escorted the detachment four miles down to this village, at some distance from which they were met and joined by every citizen in the village, and marched in escort to opposite the Lutheran church, where a general halt was made. The troops here took refreshment, and received some fresh supplies by the voluntary benevolence of some of the inhabitants of the village, particularly the Rev. Mr. Waukerhagen, threw open his doors, and his Lady, Madame Waukerhagen with her own hands, went and distributed among the soldiers, who were invited to a table spread for the purpose, a number of loaves of bread, with butter, cheese, and other relishes. Several other ladies also sent out fresh loaves, &c. &c. to the parade ground.—Liquors were copiously distributed by the merchants and other gentlemen of the village; and indeed there seemed to reign a general spirit of competition who should out-do his neighbour in generous and friendly hospitality on the occasion. During these transactions, five of the detachment who had the evening and morning preceding been confined within the walls of the gaol, on process out of the common pleas, were liberated by six of the most wealthy citizens, jointly executing bonds to the sheriff for their appearance; so that they also were not only liberated from a painful confinement, but were also permitted to go with their fellows to fight the battles of their country.

Being again paraded, maj. Efnor, in behalf of the officers and the detachment generally, returning acknowledgments, &c. &c. took leave—but in marching out of town was accompanied to the line by a number of respectable citizens and the band of music playing "the soldiers adieu." While those remaining waved the hat or the hand, with mixed ejaculations for their safety and honorable re-

turn, and assuring those who left families behind that they need feel no anxiety for their comfortable provision.

It cannot be omitted to remark that the two late parties of *Federal* and *Republican* seemed to rush together on this occasion, as if by one common impulse, and embrace each other as brothers, and mutual hopes were afterwards expressed, that out of the evils of war there may one great good result, that is to say, a restoration of harmony and mutual confidence at home. "The die is cast," said they, and whatever may have been our individual sentiments as to the expediency of the measure *before*, our swords and our bayonets must now all point *one way*.

Schoharie, Sept. 2, 1812.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Plattsburgh, Sept. 4.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst. Gen. Mooers received a letter from Gen. Dearborn, covering despatches from the Secretary at War of the U. S. to the Gov. of Canada, with a request to forward them on by a flag of truce. Gen. Mooers immediately despatched Maj. Warford, one of his aids, for that purpose.

Five sloops on Lake Champlain, have been purchased for the use of the U. S. the Hunter, Champlain, Juno, Jupiter and Fox. These, with the two gun-boats, if properly fitted out, would constitute a respectable naval force for this station; and it is not impossible but that such a force will be necessary to secure the entire command of the Lake, as the British are actively fortifying the Isle Aux Noix, and are said to have a number of Gun Boats at St. Johns.

160 batteauxs, which were lately contracted to be built for government, are nearly completed. A considerable portion of them are at Whitehall: 15 or 20 are lying at this place.

On Wednesday last Four Hundred regulars under the command of colonel Wells, marched for the general rendezvous at Urbana, and on Thursday a detachment of Kentucky volunteers, amounting to about eighteen hundred men under the command of brigadier general Payne, marched through for the same place. The whole were in high spirits, and are some of the best stuff in Kentucky—they seemed indignant at the late news, anxious to wipe off the stain from the American name; and all of them were eager and determined to march under the banner of Harrison, who has taken the command of the western army.

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